IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

WOMEN IN ART.

Always a Good Opening for Girls Who Have the Ability and Energy.

In the rush toward things artistic to-day, too many persons unfitted for the career adopt the profession of an artist, with a light heart; that, as years roll on, too often grows to be a very heavy one. Before deciding whether one's taste for dabbling in paint or plaster is likely to outlast the necessary drudgery of the first years of study, it is well to be quite sure that not only the will but the power is there. Usually the first efforts of a girl, who shows some knack of handling brush or pencil, are greeted with a chorus of praise; those who know better withhold the sharp criticism the prentice's attempts deserve; while those who do not know insist that with such genius it would be a shame to remain content with mere common-place pursuits. So the victim to circumstances listens greedily to prophecies of future fame and fortune, and decides to become another Rosa Bonheur. In rare cases the decision is right, and both the individual and the world gain thereby. But in the large majority of failures one wishes that some kindly friend could have stayed the waste of time and energy by telling the truth in time.

To decide whether a clever girl has or has not the talent—without which success is impossible, or, at best, dishonorable—is not easy. If she turns to friends and acquaintances, their politeness forbids plain speaking; if she approaches a local teacher, the chances are that the natural eagerness to secure another pupil makes him discern hidden talent where otherwise he would fail to find it. Nor is it easier to obtain valuable advice from a stranger; it is a serious responsibility to stay the career of one who may be great some day, and so, mindful of the romances of unappreciated genius, we all shrink from saying—"You have no shadow of a chance of eminence as an artist; abandon the attempt wholly."

To begin, with, their is no royal road to art; genius alone can not paint a great picture. Knowledge of drawing and anatomy; skill in technique, in brush-work and the laying on of color are all gained only by hard and serious study. To copy good paintings is a help; but nothing replaces the teacher. A serious objection to many art schools is that the level of the class is lowered to avoid showing the utter incompetence of the worst. The first steps are made too easy, and when a spurious facility is gained, the young miss (or master) sallies out to conquer the world. Possibly a dealer buys a few sketches; personal friends offer small commissions, and the student's head is turned. Ignorant of her own want of knowledge—the deepest of all ignorance—she paints daubs that defy every law of art, but attract a certain class of admirers; and so, content with her beginning, goes on to find a younger novice forestalling her, and the appreciation of those worth having, lost forever.

What has been called a "divine discontent" is at once the artist's sorrow and crown. The ideal aimed at must always be far ahead of the result; satisfaction, beyond a certain point, with one's finished work is the deadliest indication of all. If before a great painting a young artist secretly feels she could paint as well, in one case out of a million she may be right; but in the others it is a dead certainty that both the humility of real genius and the genius itself are lacking.

But besides the lack of that supreme talent men call genius, there are other secondary qualities that must be hers who would succeed in art. Of these, a power of steady application, a keen observance of natural facts, a love of nature, and real delight in color and the beauty of things seen as well as things painted, are among the most important; but energy, patience and study can alone make them fruitful.

Difficult as it is to ascertain whether a beginner has solid reason to hope for success, there are a few rough and ready tests that, if unflinchingly applied, would weld out the most hopeless incapables. Note first whether the would-be artist is clever at copying, or tries to invent her pictures. If her sketches are full of every technical fault and yet show honest attempts to draw or paint what she sees, there is room for hope. If, however, her pictures are all mere copies of the work of other artists, though done ever so well, they prove nothing; beyond the lower faculty of imitation, that is only a small part of the equipment of an artist.

Such an one may go to nature and yet paint her scenes after a previously learned formula. If all her sketches—gray days or sunny days, autumn or spring—have a similar chromo-like coloring, it is proof positive that the vision of the real artist has been denied her.

The choice of subjects is another test. A real artist makes everything paintable; the most unpromising scene has its rare moments of beauty, and, like the smile on a homely face, may be lovely at times. The amateur is always trying to make pictures; the real artist is satisfied with half a dozen rough lines, if she grasps the essentials of the fact she wishes to note. The study needed is not to be put away with the easel and palette at the art school, but continued always; jotting down stray memoranda in pencil or color, noting the effects of atmosphere and color under every condition. That a course of tuition at a good school of art is essential to success, goes without saying. In default of working in the studio of a first-rate painter—almost impossible in this country—it is the only way. If, after this, some years of study at Paris or Munich is not within reach, it should be made so, for the energy that overcomes the apparently impossible, is, in itself, not far off genius.

Suppose after every effort to gauge her capability, the beginner feels justified in accepting the risks and toils of a professional career; then, if she be wise, she will at the same time prepare for non-success, although she strain every effort to deserve it, for even granting absolute genius, commercial prosperity does not necessarily accompany it. The highest prices rarely fall to the best painters; we might say, during their lives, never, were it not that fortunately a few instances to the contrary have existed and still exist. Therefore, it will be wise for her to study the marketable every-day branches of art, that an income may be always in her power, even if her best pictures fail to sell. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated. To become a teacher is the enforced alternative of almost every failure as an artist. Yet to teach well requires as much talent as to paint well. Not that every good instructor must be able to paint as well as she teaches; but she must have the appreciation of good work, and the unerring certainty of critical insight that is at least half the qualification for a good artist. Apart from the question whether it is honest to be paid for imparting knowledge to others that the so-called teacher lacks herself; it is certain that an incapable instructor is not likely to turn out capable pupils.

But if the art of design be studied thoroughly, and one of the many technical crafts that belong to the art mastered at the same time, then, with a permanent source of livelihood secured, the chances of the future may be faced. Every day sees a wider market for industrial art; girls who can paint flowers or sketch a more or less common-place landscape, are here in thousands. Nobody wants such work. The prices paid by wholesale dealers for "hand-painted" trifles are an insult to those who are compelled to accept them or starve. But the capable designers are few; the girls who can invent a working pattern for a carpet or wall paper, who can create a bold and striking design for a bill poster, who can master the technicalities of etching or lithography, or make effective illustrations for a trade catalogue or an advertising circular, are not likely to become burdens on their friends.

High art is a noble aim; but the true artist is less degraded by accepting payment for a pattern for a floor cloth or the hand bill for a patent medicine seller, than by receiving alms from friends who buy, otherwise unsaleable pictures, out of pure charity. It may be that the art student has no feeling for design and is incapable of producing the simplest original pattern. Then let her essay portraiture and try if she can catch a "speaking likeness;" here, even if commissions fail, her skill will make her valuable to photographers to finish their enlargements in crayons or colors. In short, the advice sums itself up in one sentence—be practical! The world does not want more than a limited number of pictures, but for patterns, illustrations and such things, the demand is unlimited. The rapid growth of photographic processes may have injured fatally the art of wood-cutting, steel engraving and many of the finer arts; but it has increased the need for pictures. Every day sees more use of illustrations, more effort to produce new decorations and new shapes in all manufactured articles. The art student who aspires to paint masterpieces the world shall accept with acclamation, should determine at the same time that if her well-meant ambition fail, she will at least have a trade to fall back upon; art would not suffer thereby, and the artist would escape the degradation of failure that sours the aging years of so many who set out so gaily to conquer its supreme heights. Above all, let her eschew the so-called art-work of the amateur. More or less idle people may decorate tambourines, milking-stools and bric-a-brac generally, with more or less well-painted studies of flowers; but between such things and real art of the humblest sort, an impassable gulf is fixed; that once the true mission of the artist is undertaken, may never be retraced without peril.—Gleeson White, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Education of Women in Prussia.

Countess Maria von Linden has just passed the abiturienten examen at a real gymnasium. This examination is the test on leaving school which entitles the successful candidates in the above-named establishments to be admitted to the higher study of natural sciences, mathematics and modern languages, and in a classical gymnasium to proceed to the university. The advocates of women's higher education in Berlin held a meeting recently, when it was resolved to petition the Prussian lower house for the fifth time for the admission of ladies as students at the universities. It was pointed out that in England and America women did not obtain these privileges till after a great and long struggle, so that there was no need for despair of ultimate success in the same direction in Germany.

Tribute to Spinsters.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lately spoke in Boston on "The Women Who Do Not Marry." She said: "This world would not be what it is to-day were it not for the work of unmarried women who have gone into hospitals and prisons and among disease and sorrow and suffering, laboring for love with the spirit of Christ. Every woman's heart thrills when she calls the roll: Harriet Martineau, the great pioneer of the higher education of women, leaving behind her a literature of honor, morality, high ethics; Sarah Martin, who came before Elizabeth Fry in prison work; Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of sanitary work in war; the Cary sisters, Abby May, Frances Power Cobbe and Harriet Hosmer. The world is glorified by its unmarried women and filled with their good deeds."

NOTES FOR THE WOMEN.

ABOUT 8,500 women are employed in the British post office, or one to every eight men employed.

EVEN in Roumania women's rights are receiving recognition, for Mlle. Barmissa Bilcesco has there been allowed by the authorities to engage in the practice of law.

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON, the philanthropist is the only woman who has received the freedom of the house of congress, a right presented to her in consideration of her gift to congress of Carpenter's "Lincoln."

IN Germany 5,500,000 women earn their living by industrial pursuits, in England 4,000,000, in France 3,750,000, in Austria-Hungary about the same, and in America, including all occupations, something over 2,700,000.

MISS HANNAH BAKER, of Lincoln, Kan., a daughter of Congressman Baker, owns and works a farm of 140 acres, doing all the work, aided by another woman. She is twenty-four years old, and has been a farmer for four years.

THE Turkish girl of the present generation is expected to know as much about mathematics, geography and the sciences as any average American girl, while in needlework and general housekeeping she surpasses her American sisters.

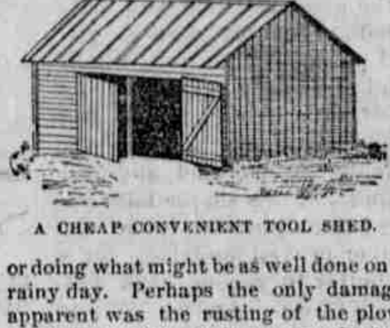
WOMEN are largely employed in the telegraph and telephone service of Paris and London. They are required to pass a competitive examination, must be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and measure at least four feet ten inches in height.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CHEAP TOOL SHED.

Build One and You Will Save Both Time and Money.

Few farmers stop to consider the loss in value of machinery, caused by the implements being left out in the big shed with a leaky roof, in which most western farmers store their tools, or the amount of time and expense required each year to repair and put them in order, to say nothing of the fret, worry and loss caused by the rotted and decayed portions giving out just when the machines are most needed; when their use is worth dollars an hour, and when the work ought not stop a minute. But it is just when this strain is put upon them that they give way. The only remedy is to so protect them that all parts will remain strong, or to repair them in the season when they are not in use. Almost everyone can recall the spending of hours in "tinkering" or repairing the harvester, mower, hay rake, cultivator, etc., or taking them to have the necessary repairs made, and waiting his turn among others who have also neglected their tools. He can doubtless remember in what haste he was to have the repairing finished and to get the machines to work again, for not only were the weeds growing or the grain ripening, but the hands were idle



A CHEAP CONVENIENT TOOL SHED.

or doing what might be as well done on a rainy day. Perhaps the only damage apparent was the rusting of the plow or cultivator shovels, but hours of work and the exhaustion of much patience are required to remove the rust. All these things might be avoided by using a little care and forethought. The losses each year through these various channels would pay heavy interest on a shed large enough to hold every implement on the place, including wagons, buggies, etc. Our illustration represents one, the frame of which consists of poles set in the ground at the corners, and at intervals along the sides and through the center. The doorways are about seven feet wide and will allow a harvester on its trucks to pass through. All large heavy machinery only used occasionally is stored in the ends; small, light machines are stood up about the sides or put up overhead on the cross ties, and the wagons and buggies occupy the central portion, where they may be readily got at. The shed is about 25 feet square and 12 feet high. The roof and sides are covered with plain dressed lumber, the cracks in the former being battened to make it water tight. Any ingenious farmer can construct it, and his machines will last much longer and do better work than can be got out of them when they are left out of doors.—Orange Judd Farmer.

STREAKS IN BUTTER.

Improper Management Is to Blame for Their Appearance.

Two very prolific causes for streaky butter are found in improper management. If the butter comes soft, and is collected into a mass, as it is very liable to be (and not in granular form) if the cream be churned at too high temperature, the buttermilk becomes incorporated through the lump, and it is impossible to remove it by washing; this will inevitably produce streaks that no after working will remedy, says Stuart's Agriculturist. Gaseous and albuminous substances butter can only be got rid of by thorough and judicious washing. The time to do this is when the granules are about the size of grains of wheat or less. When this condition arrives the buttermilk must be drained off and washing of the butter should be continued until the water comes off clear and uncolored by the buttermilk. Twice is generally sufficient. Again, streaky butter frequently results from an irregular distribution of the salt and too hurried packing after the salt is added. Butter should lie ten or twelve hours after a slight working to distribute the salt throughout the mass, then it should be reworked to expel the water produced by the dissolving salt, and with this will disappear the cause of the streaks through butter. The process of working, if by ladle, should be by pressure, to squeeze out the water, and not by a sliding action of the paddle, as this breaks the "grain" and damages the quality. To make good butter, the cream should be carefully ripened and not made too sour. A slight acidity is the best. The churning must be done at the right temperature, and stopped as soon as the butter forms into globules. Temperature must be regulated according to the season; in winter sixty-two to sixty-five degrees is about right, while in summer fifty-eight to sixty-two is better.

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

AFTER the holidays are well over the market for incubator chickens begins.

NEVER hitch a colt so that he can break loose, even if you have to use a log chain. If he once learns that he can get away when tied he will never be safe afterward.

DISEASE germs may be taken into the stomach by eating celery that was fertilized with untreated nightsoil. The germs are not in the juices of the plant, but on its surface.

DO NOT sell anything off the farm if it can be converted into something better. It is much cheaper to ship butter than to ship hay or clover. Endeavor to feed all materials that are bulky.

THE scarcity of ice during 1890 was the cause of intelligent dairymen learning how to secure the rapid creaming of milk by diluting with cold water. The lesson should not be forgotten.

A DOZEN hens well cared for will lay more eggs than a large flock that is compelled to crowd and struggle for shelter and food. Hens need extra attention during the winter to induce them to lay.

IT is the caseine left in the butter that causes it to sour and spoil. Remove all of the caseine and pure butter will keep sweet and fresh indefinitely, if protected from the air.—Jersey Bulletin.

SHEEP are only hardy when they are not exposed to storms and dampness. Cold, dry weather will do the flock no harm, but they require shelter and dry floors, especially during northeast storms.

A Gift to All Free.

TO INTRODUCE IT IN AMERICA, THE MEDICAL REFORM SOCIETY OF LONDON WILL SEND AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FREE OF CHARGE, to all who are bona fide sufferers from Chronic Kidney and Liver Diseases, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, or any discharges (Albumenuria) or derangements of the human body, also for Dropsy, Nervous Weakness, Exhausted Vitality, Gravel, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, want of Brain Power. The discovery is a new, cheap and sure cure, the simplest remedy on earth, as found in the Valley of the Nile, Egypt. Send a self-addressed envelope at once, enclosing ten cents in stamps, to defray expenses, to Secretary, James Holland, 8, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, England.

"AH, yes," said Aunt Sary, "Jennie's a great singer. Some day she'll be a regular belladonna!"—Columbus Post.

THE Hartman Manufacturing Co., of Beaver Falls, Pa., is a first-class house and makes first-class goods. Its principal productions are Steel Picket Lawn Fences and Gates, Wire Panel Farm Fence, Steel Picket Tree and Flower Guards, Flexible Steel Wire Mats, and Woven Wire Carpet. It is stated that this firm manufactures *80 per cent.* of all wire mats used. The Company has sale agencies in the leading cities, and their goods are of course on sale everywhere. They get out Catalogues and Booklets relating to their various specialties, and all their printed matter is exceptionally handsome and must be seen to be appreciated. The Catalogues and Booklets will be cheerfully sent to any address.

NO MATTER how good a man may be, when he ships as a seaman he gets into a mess.—Texas Siftings.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from the Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

SOME men get a reputation for bravery just because they are able to conceal how scared they are.—Somerville Journal.

Rack and Thumbscrew

Were scarcely more torturous than the twangs of rheumatism. Not only is it one of the most agonizing, but most obstinate of complaints in its chronic stage. Forestall the untold agonies it inflicts with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest blood depurent in existence. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and malaria are also completely eradicated by this comprehensive medicine.

THE farmer who closely packs his load of wood is sure to strike the popular chord.—Lowell Courier.

ALL who wish to aid Nature in her efforts to maintain good health should use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is as pleasant as wine, and far more strengthening. It is beneficial to every part and every function of the body. It is truly the old man's need and the young man's friend. In cases of debility and weakness it acts like a charm.

MONUMENTS are not always erected to the men who are buried in thought.—Detroit Free Press.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* have remarkable curative properties. *Sold only in boxes.*

A LIQUID laugh may be infectious, but it is not considered as stimulating as a liquid "smile."—Yonkers Gazette.

YOU hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

THE writer of cheap stories does not feel it at all degrading to live on his poor relations.—Boston Transcript.

ACTORS, Vocalists, Public Speakers praise Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

WHEN there is work to be done the buzzsaw is always willing to take a hand.

MANY little children owe their good health to Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. "Nice Mammas to give them such nice candies."

SINCE a bell is provided with a tongue it ought to tell instead of being tolled.—Binghamton Republican.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, bilious ills, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

SHE—"He doesn't look like a literary man—yet he told me he made his living by his pen." He—"He does; he's a pork-raiser from Illinois."—Tiger.

TO REGULATE the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

IT is, perhaps, a trifle superfluous to say that recent failures in the shoe trade were because of inability to foot the bills.—Lowell Mail.

ST. LOUIS Beer is the best, and the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer," The American Brewing Co.'s, is the best in St. Louis.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"I BEG to disagree with you," remarked the green apple to the small boy.—Augusta Chronicle.

The Largest Farm in the World.

The largest farm in the world is not in California as some of our readers may imagine but it is in Louisiana. It is one hundred miles long by twenty-five wide and contains one million and five hundred thousand acres. Heretofore these large tracts of land have not been found profitable for farming. The syndicate that have this in hand are going to try and cultivate it by machinery. The hardships that the farmer undergoes has the effect of breaking him down and he suffers more than any other class with pulmonary complaint. If the farmer will keep REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE on hand and when he feels chilly will take it he will be astonished to find how easily he escapes sickness that otherwise would cost him heavy doctor's bills and much loss of time. For sale by all druggists.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

A. N. K., B. 1371.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Th[illegible]ormed salmon, [illegible]r twenty [illegible]ng on the [illegible] The Spey is [illegible] one of the most difficult sal-[illegible]ms in the world to fish, and [illegible]xploit of Mrs. Menzies is regarded [illegible] wonderful performance.